BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, 1864. { NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $3.

Special Notices will be charged $4 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby forewarn all persons from hunting with dogs or gun, or feeding, or raising stock of any description on our lands in this county, (New Hanover) for the law will be enforced against all trespassers.

JOHN R. CREWS,
JOHN F. ROBITZSCH,
WM. ROBITZSCH,
WM. F. ROBITZSCH.

Aug. 27th, 1864. 50-3t*

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

(CIRCULAR.)

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Officers commanding outposts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this order.

By Command of Maj. General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj. & A. A. General.

April 7th, 1864. 28 tf

TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

100 BOXES NAVY TOBACCO,
50 " 6 pound lumps,
100 BOXES SNUFF,
" Dark Old Carolina Belle,
75 BOXES SNUFF,
" Scotch Snuff,
For sale by
J. VANSICKLE.
Aug. 20th 203&48-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY—IN EQUITY.

Martha Browning, }
vs. } *Petition for Divorce.*
W. H. Browning. }

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, W. H. Browning, is a non-resident. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of said Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* against him.

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E.
48-6t*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE BAPTIST CONGREGATION which have hitherto worshipped at the Front Street Baptist Church, will hereafter worship at the CITY HALL, commencing next Sabbath, the 11th instant, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. There will be no services at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Aug. 11 286:2t&evSatlm

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned against trading for a certain Note given in 1860, for the amount of four hundred dollars, payable to A. C. Sidbury, by Stokley Atkinson, in which the possession of Sighee Redd, Sr. Said Note has been paid by me, and if any proof is required, I have the Note in my possession.

STOKLEY ATKINSON.
49 3.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, A. D., 1864.

Winfield Corey and wife Elizabeth, William Bostick and wife Nancy, and others, Heirs at law of Catherine E. Kornegay, deceased.

vs.

W. E. Kornegay, Charlottte Finley and husband, ——— Chambers, John J. Chambers, William K. Chambers, Edward A. Chambers, Civil Badgole and husband, ——— Rand and husband, Moses O. Hines, Mollie Hines and Sallie Hines.

Petition for a sale of slaves for division.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all of the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal and Kenansville and at three other public places in Duplin, and also on the Wilmington Court House door, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Aug. 14 204 14—50 5t

WILMINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 8, 1864.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THE NEWS FROM GEORGIA? is the question now most frequently asked.—What can any one think of the news, but that it is bad news? There is no disguising the fact that we have sustained a severe reverse there and there would be no use in disguising it, even were disguise possible.

Looking the matter fairly in the face, nothing extenuating we should nothing exaggerate nor set down aught in malice. Yet things *are* exaggerated, and things *are* set down in malice.—The editions at the North are near at hand, and the Lincolnite papers will exaggerate any and all the successes achieved at any point over the Confederates. They have announced the recent transactions in Georgia as the death-blow of the "rebellion" and they have proclaimed the end of the war, through Northern success, as near at hand. This they have done before with no stronger cause, and with even less motive. We need not be surprised to hear all the dreams of Lincolndom raise a grand shout of triumph, now that triumph, or the appearance of triumph, is essential to their political salvation. We must not allow the explosions and vaticinations of the Abolition papers to fright us from our propriety. Neither, again, must we attach too much importance to the utterances of opposition in the Confederacy, sometimes springing from honest motives and sometimes the expression of personal malice or political uncharitableness, but in either case capable of being embodied in the sage and profitable remark—"I told you so," alluding more directly to the removal of General Johnston, and the assignment of General Hood to the command of our largest Western army. The friends of President Davis are willing to hang upon this string, not because they love General Johnston, but because they hate Mr. Davis; while of course, as we know, General JOHNSTON has many true, self-sacrificing and patriotic admirers, whose feelings of admiration for and attachment to that eminent soldier were shocked by his being set aside, and who will now unmanly look on the dark side of any disaster experienced by our army under other leadership. These sincere friends of General JOHNSTON are not to be classed with the mere haters of Mr. DAVIS, still their views, however honestly entertained, must be taken with almost as many grains of allowance.

It is evident, then, that everything tends to give the darkest coloring to public opinion in reference to our affairs in Georgia. The Yankees exaggerate for a political purpose easily understood. The domestic growlers at the Confederate administration do the same thing for purposes even more reprehensible, and the ardent admirers of General JOHNSTON, attributing all disasters to the removal of their favourite, are not in a frame of mind fitting them for forming a clear judgment of events—certainly not for taking a cheerful view of the "situation."

We have had a heavy blow; it remains with ourselves to say whether it shall be a "great discouragement."—We think the public spirit will soon spring up, strong, healthy and elastic, and ready to breast any storm that may come, and to turn it back. We have seen darker hours than this, and escaped them too; and we will escape this as surely.

A COOL PROCEEDING.—The Northern papers say that the coolest robbery committed by the "rebel" raiders in Maryland, was at an ice cream manufactory, about fourteen miles from Baltimore, where a small body of cavalry devoured about fourteen gallons of that seasonable commodity, without waiting for spoons.

THE Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* says that our loss of engines and cars by the fall of Atlanta was heavy, amounting to six of the former, and ninety-eight of the latter destroyed.

THERE is one thing that puzzles us; yea, two things we do not understand. The first is to know the precise value of Wheelers Cavalry, and the second is to find out where he and they are, and what they are doing. While Hood is pressed to death by overwhelming numbers, and the halt, the lame and the blind are called upon to come up to the assistance of our main army in Georgia, Wheeler is said to have gone off philandering into Kentucky—a perfectly fruitless piece of folly. Start a youth at the head of a lot of mounted men, no matter for what purpose, and the next you hear of him, is in Kentucky or at the devil.

As the eyes of the whole country are turned to the theatre of active hostilities in Georgia, we have thought it best to copy everything tending to throw light upon that subject. The following is from the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of Monday evening. Things are not so bad after all:—

From the Georgia Front.

THE BATTLE OF JONESBORO'.

From an officer who arrived in this city this morning direct from Lovejoy's we learn some particulars of the battle which took place at Jonesboro', Thursday. Our lines were around Jonesboro', breastworks being thrown up reaching to the railroad at each end of the town on the west side. The enemy advanced from Morris Station and crossed the road to the east of the town.

About three o'clock the battle commenced by the enemy making a furious assault against our works, which was gallantly repulsed. Again and again the Yankees were led to the charge, bringing up fresh troops at every onset, but were each time driven back with frightful slaughter. After the fourth repulse the enemy concentrated his whole force in front of Govan's Arkansas Brigade, which was pressed back by overwhelming numbers.

OUR LOSS.

Our loss will not exceed 1,500 in killed and wounded. About 500 of Govan's Brigade and the majority of the 24 and 5th Kentucky, were taken prisoners.—General Govan and Captain J. A. Williams, Govans' Adjutant General are among the captured. Col. Sam Smith, of the 6th Arkansas, well known in this city, we regret to learn is among the killed.

EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

General Hood evacuated Atlanta Thursday night, after destroying all the stores which could not be brought off together with the rolling stock of the Georgia Road. The particulars are in our possession; but from prudential motives we do not at present deem it proper to give details.

POSITION OF OUR ARMY.

Our forces fell back from Atlanta on the road to Decatur; thence to McDonough, forming a junction with Hardee's command on the Macon and Western Road. Our army is now in line of battle at Lovejoy's, the line extending from there to McDonough.—The troops are in good spirits, and our army still confronts the enemy.

We received from Macon yesterday a letter from a gentleman in high official position who says the news from the Atlanta front is not near so bad as was anticipated.

He says the division in our army was the result of voluntary action, and was not caused by the enemy.—By this writing, Gen. Hood has his whole force massed together and, although Atlanta has fallen, our army is unwhipped and unconquerable.

It is not to be denied but that the situation in Georgia presents an exceedingly critical aspect. The fall of Atlanta is a bitter pill to swallow, but the thing is done and down it must go however unpalatable. No good can be accomplished by repining. Look the disaster full in the face, and be prepared to contest every foot of soil. It is only by prompt, united and vigorous measures that Georgia can be saved. Much depends upon those who are at home by seconding and promptly complying with the requisitions of the military authority in furnishing labor for the construction of defences, and whatever else may conduce to the preservation of our State.

The enemy has paid dearly for Atlanta, and his army is in no condition to follow up the advantage which the possession of that place gives him. Our army in the meantime will be recuperated and reinforced, and strongly fortified positions will be established, so that when Sherman next moves forward he will be confronted by obstacles greater than any he has yet encountered.

Meeting of State Commissioners.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27th, 1864.

Pursuant to request of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, convening a meeting of the Commissioners for the respective States under the impressment law, at Richmond, on the 25th of August instant, for conference with each other, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to harmony in the relation of prices between the several States, and to sustain the credit of the currency, the Commissioners for the States of Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, assembled in the Senate Chamber on that day, and owing to the absence of the Commissioners from the other States, postponed meeting until 10 o'clock, the next day. They met the two succeeding days, and after conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury on the objects of the meeting, owing to the non-attendance of the Commissioners from the other States, it was ordered by the Secretary of War that the Commissioners for the respective States, except North Carolina and Virginia, should assemble at Montgomery, Ala., on the 20th September next, for the objects originally proposed, and that the Commissioners from these latter States should assemble at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 30th September, for the same purpose.

J. E. MORAN,
W. B. WILKINSON, Georgia.
JOHN J. MCRAE,
G. D. MOORE, Mississippi.
H. K. BURGWYN, North Carolina

HOME MANUFACTURERS.—Many of our most wealthy, intelligent, and lovely young ladies have gone into the manufacturing business, and some of them, we are told, have made it quite profitable. Hat, cap and bonnet factories have sprung up in every direction, and almost every man you meet wears an elegant new hat presented to him by one of these home manufacturing establishments. Our girls have become really industrious, they make beautiful cloth out of raw material, and then make it up into clothing for the soldiers; they make beautiful hats for their fathers, brothers, sweethearts and themselves; they make beautiful palmetto fans; some of them make their own shoes, and when the war is over they will make the very best of wives.

Brandon Republican.

As in Mississippi, so in North Carolina. The Ladies find that they can do many things that they never dreamed of till taught by "necessity, the mother of invention." We are now wearing a beautiful Palmetto hat, made expressly as a present for us by one of the class enumerated in the last line of the Republican's paragraph. [She has forbidden the mention of her name.]

On Saturday last we saw in market neat and substantial straw and palmetto hats for ladies and gentlemen in four different carts, showing that the manufacture is extending. And a gentleman brought to our office several very pretty wreaths for ladies' bonnets or head dresses, made of white feathers, a little sealing wax, wire, &c. They were made by a Miss McGeachy of Robeson county, and show both skill and taste.

Fayetteville Observer.

LINCOLN BUGS.—There is a species of bug, about the size of a large bean, doing great damage to vegetation in this section. Whole acres of potatoes are entirely destroyed by this pest. They cover the vines and devour everything. These bugs have an "L" on their backs, and the farmers call them "Lincoln bugs." They were unknown before this season.

Prairie du Chien Courier.

PROMOTED.—Capt. Edward Mallett, who has been in command of the 61st N. C. Regiment in the fights around Petersburg, has been promoted to the Majority of that Regiment—a pomotion won by gallant deeds, and a position he has shown himself capable of filling with honor to himself and usefulness to the service.

Petersburg Express.

CASUALTIES IN LANE'S BRIGADE.

[REPORTED FOR THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.]

HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADE,
August 27, 1864.

EDITORS EXPRESS:—Will you be kind enough to publish the following list of casualties in Lane's N. C. Brigade commanded by Brigadier General Conner, during the engagement of the 25th of August, 1864, near Reams' Station:

7TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company B—Killed: Privates Nelson Best, Frank Turner. Wounded: Lieut D P Boger; Corp'l —— Furr; Privates G D Allmon, W M Joyner, W Still, J J Vanderburg.

Company C—Wounded: Privates S E Shearer, S Bryant, M F C Jadicgs.

Company D—Wounded: Private W Cashin.

Company F—Wounded: Sergt G M Bains; Privates D S Price, J Liles, M Troxler.

Company F—Killed: Sergt J F Nenson. Wounded:—Private Wm Fry, F Morris, J A Bastian.

Company G—Wounded: Sergt W H McGhee; Private J Marshall.

Company H—Wounded: Privates S M Morrison, J S Vanpelt, H J Long, E B Rinnons, L Helms, C D Alexander.

Company I—Killed: Capt J B McAuley. Wounded: Private O C Overcast.

Company K—Wounded: Sergt S Gaultney; Private G Teague.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—1 officer, 3 men. Wounded—1 officer, 27 men. Aggregate 32.

16TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company B—Wounded: Capt M W Buie.

Company C—Wounded: Lieut Owen Smith; Private J Craige.

Company H—Wounded: Sergt M McKeel.

Company K—Killed: Private C Davis.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—Officers none; men 1. Wounded—Officers 2; men 2; aggregate 5.

28TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Field and Staff—Wounded: Lieut Col W H A Speer, mortally.

Company A—Wounded: Captain E F Lovell; Sergt W B Holyfield; Private M H Freeman.

Company B—Killed: Capt T T Smith; Private L A Clominger. Wounded: Lt R D Rhyne; Privates R G Rutledge, J R Sarvis, A J Boldin, M A Clark, M C Perkins, J G Ratchford.

Company C—Killed: J E Rillion, L H Grice. Wounded: Capt J Lineberger, Lieut M A Shornburg; Privates D J Drum, L L Huffman.

Company D—Wounded: Privates John Hopkins, B R Mauldin.

Company E—Wounded: Capt T S Green, Private G M McKee.

Company F—Wounded: Privates B A Phillips, Anderson Douglas.

Company G—Wounded: Capt G W McCauly; Private G U Sykes.

Company H—Wounded: Privates W W Lee, G M Moore.

Company I—Killed: Sergt S S Harding. Wounded: Private C Wagoner.

Company K—Killed: Private W D Kendall. Wounded: Sergts D M Ross, D J Bost; Privates S C McKinley, W E Aldridge, J E Endy.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed: Officers 1, men 5. Wounded: Officers 7, men 24—Aggregate 37.

33D N. C. REGIMENT.

Company A—Wounded: Sergt M E Reicks.

Company B—Wounded: Sergt T L Mayd; Private M L Morrison.

Company C—Wounded: Lieut A B Howard.

Company D—Wounded: Private J McGilroy. Missing: James Walls.

Company F—Killed: Private B F Gibbs. Wounded: Lieut J Swindell.

Company G—Wounded: Private W Gallamore.

Company H—Wounded: Capt R Gatling; Sergeant T W Williams.

Company K—Wounded: Lieut J R Moore.

RECAPITULATION.—Killed: Officers none, men 1. Wounded: Officers 4; men 6. Missing: Officers none, men 1—Aggregate 12.

37TH N. C. REGIMENT.

Company A—Wounded: Corpl John Cook; Private Geo Blackburn.

Company B—Wounded: Corpl Robt Francis; Privates A F Stafford, W R Heath.

Company C—Wounded: Private S W Nox. Missing: J M Wood.

Company D—Privates C E Baker, H B Griffin, A R Brown wounded; R M Hasty missing.

Company F—Privates W L Foster, W Hollars, L J Beckham, wounded; J N Adams, W Cable, missing.

Company F—Private W J Masten, B F Clary, wounded.

Company G—Private J J Bentley, wounded.

Company H—Sergeant J C Froneberger, Privates W Manney, J B Thomason, Thos Hanns, A J Edwards, S D Maxwell Frank Smith, James Mulber, wounded; Enoch Phipps, Lieut A P Torrence, Co C, missing.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed: None; wounded: 1 officer, 23 men; missing 5 officers. Aggregate 29.

Very respectfully,
Your obed't serv't,
E. J. HALE, Jr.,
A. A. G.

North Carolina papers please copy.

TWENTY-SIXTH N. C. REGIMENT.

List of killed and wounded in 26th N. C. Regiment, McRae's Brigade, in action below Reams', Aug. 25th, 1864:

Field and Staff—Col John R Lane, severely in left breast by shell; Sergeant Major M J McSween, severely in face.

Co. A—Killed: Corpl Saml Wayman, Private J W Ketchum. Wounded: H Y Walker, left thigh amputated, mortal; M C Plummer, in right lung, mortal; J C Collins, left leg amputated; Z P Osborn, right lung, severe.

Co. B—Wounded: Privates S L Laney, right thigh, amputated; A Eason, left ankle, slight; J H Robinson, right ankle, slight.

Co. C—Wounded: Sgt Exley Higging, abdomen, since dead.

Co. D—Wounded: Sgt W F Usly, right leg amputated; Privates S L Jones, right leg, flesh; David Adams, left thigh, flesh.

Co. E—Killed: Private Joseph Ellis. Wounded: Sgt J M Brooks, right thigh and abdomen; Corpl J H Pitts, flesh in breast; Privates Laban Ellis, flesh in right thigh; H B Welch, flesh in right thigh.

Co. F—Wounded: Private A P Kirby, right arm, flesh.

Co. I—Wounded: Lt T A Bush, flesh in right thigh; Privates T H Hartley, left arm, flesh, severe; P Gibson, right hand.

Co. K—Wounded: Sergeant J T Gaddy, right arm flesh.

J. A. POLK,
Adj't 26th N. C. Regiment.

North Carolina papers please copy.

FORTY-SEVENTH N. C. REGIMENT.

HEADQ'RS 47TH N. C. REGT.,
Aug. 28th, 1864.

Mr. Editor: Will you please publish the following list of casualties of this regiment in the battle at Reams' station on the 25th inst.:

Field and Staff none.

Killed: Color bearer Atlas Denton, color corpl W B Berry.

Co. A—Wounded: Lieut Thomas Westray, severely, in thigh; sergt Scott, arm, severely; sergt Warren, shoulder, slight; W H Perry, shoulder, slight; J Bissett, leg, slight; G Lewis, arm, severe; B Morgan, leg, slight; A Chambler, arm, slight; J J Bissett, thigh, severe.

Co. B—Killed: M T Arnold. Wounded: L S Allen, over eye; sergt Jones, hand, finger amputated.

Co. C—Wounded: J Haley, finger amputated; A Adams, left shoulder, severe.

Co. D—Wounded: Granberry Rowe, bowels, severe.

Co. E—Wounded: Privates J P Bailey, bowels, severe; D A Mangum hip, severe; J S Cope, arm, slightly; J D Richard, face; A Furgurson, hand, slight.

Co. F—Wounded: Private Marcus Evans, thigh, severe.

Co. G—Wounded: Sergt Rufus Horner, thigh, severe; private J Overton, hip, by falling off a limb.

Co. H—Wounded: Sergt W C Stronach, shoulder, severe; M Thompson, shoulder, severe; J Scott, leg amputated; Henry McGhee, thigh, severe; David Dunn, bowels, arm and thigh, severe.

Co. I—Wounded: Capt J W Brown, right thigh amputated; privates W C Brown, in groins, severe; W S Watts, thigh, severe; G H Bochell, arm; W Carpenter, shoulder, severe.

Co. K—Wounded: Lieut F L Poteal, right arm resected of humerous; corpl Love, thigh, slight.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed 3; wounded 34; missing none.

Where all did so well, and when so much was accomplished, it is difficult to mention individual cases of gallantry without injury to others; but a few were so conspicuous that they cannot be overlooked. After the ensign and color corporal were both shot down on the charge, Lieut. Thomas Taylor, Co. K, seized the colors, bore them to the enemy's fortifications and planted them there.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Willie D. Jones, Company I, at the head of a squad of men, leaped the captured works and flanked a considerable body of the enemy and a battery that continued firing on the main line. With this squad of men, he captured many prisoners and the battery.

Private Robert Massey, Co. G, slew a Yankee Major in single combat, on his refusing to surrender.

W. C. LANKFORD,
Major commanding 47th N. C. Regt.

Gen. Hill's Official Report.

The following is Gen. A. P. Hill's official report of the battle fought at Reams's Station, on the Weldon Railroad, on the 25th ult.:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
Aug. 31, 1864.

Colonel: I have the honor to report the correct list of results in the fight of the 25th, at Reams' Station. We captured twelve stands of colors, nine pieces of artillery, ten caissons, twenty-one hundred and fifty prisoners, thirty-one hundred stands of small arms and thirty-two horses. My own loss in cavalry, artillery and infantry, is seven hundred and twenty men, killed, wounded and missing.

Very respectfully,
A. P. HILL, Lt. Gen.

Col. W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

From the London Fun.

THE SEA FIGHT, IN HEROIC HEXAMETERS.

BY PROFESSOR STRONGBELT.

The Confederate cruiser lay calmly in Cherbourg's antique, quiet harbor;
The wind scarcely fluttered the pennant that streamed from the truck of her mainmast.
Calm were the crew in her forcastle, mending their jackets and Jersey frocks.
Calm were the engineer officers, studying their books theoretical
Calm were the mid-shipmen sharpening the dirks that hung idly in sword belts;
Calm were the mates and lieutenants, prepared with revolver and cutlass;
Calm was the captain, heroic—the captain the Yankees call *pirate*;
Calm was the brave Captain Semmes, who commanded the taut Alabama;
Calm were the crew and the officers, but 'twas a calm resolution;
To do, or to die a brave death, that should honor the standard Palmetto;
To fight till the banner Confederate waved from the truck of the Kearsage,
Or the ribs of the staunch Alabama lay a score fathoms deed 'neath the ocean.
For days had the iron-clad Kearsage displayed the striped and starred banner;
For days had she steamed to and fro 'fore the mouth of the harbor of Cherbourg;
For days had she challenged the cruiser that numbered "290;"
For says had she taunted the cruiser, men were wont to call fleet Alabama;
And thus spake the Yankee commander: "Oh, spawn of oppressive serfdom;
When dare ye meet in fair conflict the captain and crew of the Kearsage;
Well doth the brave Alabama to lie in the harbor of Cherbourg;
Well for the swift Alabama, she dares not to meet in fair conflict
The cruiser that's destined to sweep her right slick off the face of creation;
Well for the brave Captain Semmes that the *cafes* of Cherbourg he haunteth;
Dare he fight, ere an hour he would dangle a corpse from the Kearsage's yard-arm!"

"Oh, ho!" quoth the rover, whose cabin is hung with the spoil of the Northern,
Who telleth his cruiser's position by the time of chronometer Yankee,
"Doth the Kearsage's captain imagine, because Alabama's refitting,
That Semmes, men call 'scourge of the Yankees,' disdaineth the fair, open conflict?
Oh run up the banner Palmetto—free, free let it wave from the mainmast;
Let the boson's-mate whistle, shrill piping, give the signal to heave up the anchor;
Foretopmen, slof'—loose the gasket and bunt of to gallant and topsails;
And you, engineers, get up steam; let a trusty A. B. at the wheel stand;
To your guns, oh, ye excellent marksmen, and mind every shot tell'th truly.
Let each man be resolved that the banner we love shall flaunt free from the mainmast
Of the iron clad cruiser of Yankeedom, or that the brave Alabama
Shall lie twenty fathoms beneath her, beneath the blue waves of the channel;
Then shall our friends of the South land, our wives, and our mothers and sisters,
When the land that we love shall be freed from the grasp of the insolent Yankee,
Recount to their children how nobly Alabama's brave sons did their duty."
Forth steamed the fleet Alabama to encounter the iron-clad Yankee;
Forth steamed the fleet Alabama to engage in the contest unequal.
Sudden her battery thundered, and thus was the naval ball opened;
Not long was the Yankee responding, secure in advantage in metal.
Vain is your gallantry, gunners, who stand at the port-holes to starboard;
Vain is thy courage, oh, seaman, whose hand, cold in death, grasps the tiller;
Vain thy brave conduct, oh middies, armed with dirk for the long-mutt encounter;
Vain thy valor, lieutenants, prepared with revolver and cutlass,
For the Kearsage's crew are unwilling to board the far-famed Alabama;
Vain thy devotion, oh Semmes, to the gay flaunting standard Palmetto;
The murderous Dahlgrens have told, and the brave Alabama's fast sinking.

"Quick! let the white flag replace the Confederate's long-adored standard;
Quick! let the banner of peace proclaim the cessation of conflict,
Let the wounded be saved in the cutter, and long-boat, and captain's gig,
For the Kearsage is bearing down now to take us all prisoners to Yankeedom.
Let those who are hale and unwounded, who prefer glorious death to dishonor,
As they promptly obeyed my commands in life's latest hour, let them follow me."
Thus spake the brave Captain Semmes, and swiftly he lept from the quarter-deck,
Followed by seamen and officers, who had but one wish—"To die with him;"
When, like an angel of mercy, the boat from the English yacht, Deerhound,
Sprang onward to rescue the brave men who fought with the fierce foaming billows;
Nor did she pause in her errand till safe on the English yacht's quarter-deck,
The officers stood and the caption of vanquished "290."

Brag of your conquest, oh, Yankees! boast that the swift Alabama
Lies fathoms deep 'neath the waves of the tossing and treacherous channel;
Boast the magnificent Kearsage, with iron-chain cable protected,
Has vanquished a wooden-built steamer, a puny and pigmy despatch boat;
Then set "honest Abe, the rail-splitter," compose proclamations exultan;
Let blatant Ward Beecher and Company chant the thanksgiving *Te Deum;*
But yet in your triumph remember that Semmes lives still, brave and unconquered;
That the Palmetto land a cruiser as fleet as the lost Alabama;
That ere on the brow of the South ye may write the dread word *subjugatus,*
Every father and son, every mother and wife, will have fall'n in the terrible conflict.

Siege Matters—Four Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Day

The firing on Fort Sumter was very slow during the twenty four hours ending six o'clock Tuesday evening, twenty eight being the total number of shots fired at the fort during that time. The fire upon the city is kept up about the same time. Twenty-two shells were fired Monday night and thirteen Tuesday. One negro woman was killed. Battery Simkins, during Monday night, kept up a lively fire on the enemy's new battery at the mouth of Schooner Creek, firing some twenty-three shots, to which Battery Wagner responded and fired sixteen shots in return. A few shots were exchanged between Sullivan's Island and Morris' Island Batteries. No change in the fleet is reported.

Charleston Courier, 7th inst.

ANOTHER SURPRISE IN THE VALLEY.—It seems that a portion of our forces in the Valley have met with a serious disaster—the result of either carelessness or incompetency. Our information is derived from a letter from a member of the 30th Va. battalion, who is entirely trustworthy. He writes from Shepherdstown, August the 26th, and says: "Yesterday morning we left Charlestown and marched to this place via Leetown and about one mile this side of Leetown. The 51st Va. Regiment, Wharton's brigade, was deployed and advanced, whilst the rest of the forces were marching in column in the road. The Yankees were in ambush and immediately made a flank movement on both sides of the road, cutting off the 51st, while they charged in front at the same time. The regiment was badly cut up, 16 killed, 12 wounded and the remainder captured, except 100.—*Lynchburg Virginian, 5th inst.*

FROM BELOW.—It is stated that the enemy in camp at Cedar Point has struck his tents and is embarking to Navy Cove, it is supposed, probably in search of health, or something else not to be found at the Point.

A few shots were heard yesterday from the direction of Cedar Point. It is supposed that they were a parting salute to the enemy, given to his rear on this change of his base.—*Mobile Tribune, 4th inst.*

FINE PHILANTHROPY.—On account of some hitch in the exchange because the rebels dislike negroes, our abolition philanthropists knowingly condemn thirty-five thousand brave Union prisoners to starvation, madness and death. There is a philanthropy for you. It seems that white men have no rights that abolitionists are bound to respect.—*New York Herald.*

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

THE YANKEES FALLING BACK TO ATLANTA.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7th 1864.

General Hood reports officially that the enemy have withdrawn from his front and are retreating to Atlanta.

SHERMAN'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE NEAR ATLANTA, &c.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7th, 1864.

The Herald of the 5th says that Stanton telegraphs Dix the official report of Sherman, which states that he withdrew from Atlanta and made a break on the West Point Railroad, reaching a good position on the 30th, from which he struck the Macon Road with his right, commanded by Howard, near Jonesboro, his left under Schofield near Rough and Ready, and the centre under Thomas at Couch's station. Howard drove the enemy from his position near Jonesboro, after a hard fight, and Sherman broke the Rail Road from Rough and Ready to Howard's left, throwing his whole army between Jonesboro and Atlanta. He made a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro on Thursday, the fourteenth corps, Gen. Jeff Davis, carrying the works splendidly, taking ten guns and one thousand prisoners.

In the night the rebels retreated to Lovejoy's station, the Federals following. Hood finding Sherman between him and a considerable portion of his army, blew up his magazine and left his right, when the 20th corps occupied the place.

Sherman says his losses will not exceed twelve hundred; and we have over three hundred rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well prisoners

Slocum under date of the 30th ult., telegraphs that the rebels destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery and a large number of small arms in Atlanta.

The Herald says that a division of the rebel cavalry under Lomax attacked a portion of Sheridan's forces near Bunker Hill on Saturday, and it is reported that they were defeated and driven back five miles towards Winchester.—The rebel artillery barely escaped capture.

The Herald says that the victory at Atlanta has put down the rebellion, though the mountains of Virginia may be an unpleasant trip for years to come.

There is great rejoicing in Burlington, New Jersey, Utica, Auburn, Cleveland, Brooklyn, and Burlington, Vt., over the fall of Atlanta.

New York City is exempted from the draft.

Gold 240½.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7th, 1864.

This morning the line of North Carolina pickets surprised by a flank movement and captured twelve infantry videttes near Davis' House on the Weldon Railroad. Nothing else of interest.

THE LOSS OF STORES AT ATLANTA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, Sept 7, 1864.

The enemy have fallen back beyond Jonesboro'. The valuable public property destroyed at Atlanta consisted almost only of ordnance stores, and of these not a sufficient loss to incommode the army. The first reports were exaggerated.

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

MACON, Sept. 7th, 1864.

The enemy continue to retire his main force on the Macon and Western Rail Road towards Atlanta. We drove them out of Jonesboro' yesterday, and retook a good many wounded prisoners.

Our loss, from all causes, in the battles of last week, is now ascertained to have been 1500.

FROM THE UNITED STATES—THE CHICAGO CONVENTION, &c., &c.

MOBILE, Sept. 7th, 1864.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated Senatobia, Sept. 6th, says that Chicago and Cincinnati papers of Aug. 31st, and Memphis papers of the 1st inst., have been received. They are filled with the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, which were harmonious. The nominations give great satisfaction, and are considered as a compromise between the peace and war elements of the Democratic party. Pendleton and the platform being peaceful.

Greely thinks that McClellan, if elected, will be the tool of the leaders who favor slavery.

The Chicago Times says that the platform looks to a cessation of hostilities, and an amicable adjustment of all difficulties, on the basis of a final restoration of the Union.

The feeling of a large majority of the members of the Convention was decidedly for peace, and resistance by force to all further usurpation by the administration.

Early is retrograding up the Shenandoah Valley, followed by the Federals.

Grant's army is increasing by recruits at the rate of one thousand daily.

The Cincinnati Enquirer's special correspondent gives gloomy accounts of the health of Sherman's army.

There was great alarm at Nashville on the 30 h, in consequence of the advance of a Confederate force, estimated at from six to eight thousand, on Lebanon, with many prisoners, including Gen. Mulligan, captured.

The commander of the post at Gallatin had ordered his stores to be burned, Wheeler being reported within three miles of that place.

The Chattanooga Gazette, of Aug. 28, says that Wheeler has crossed the Holsten, at the mouth of the French Broad river, and moved towards Kentucky. He had inflicted but little damage on the Railroad.

Guerrillas still carry a high hand in Kentucky. A party crossed into Illinois and tore up a portion of the Central Railroad.

A gentleman of veracity, who crossed the Mississippi river on Saturday night, says that Kirby Smith and Price have invested Little Rock Marmaduke occupied Brownsville, and having whipped the Federals there, captured the rolling stock of the rail road.

The Confederate loan advanced three per cent. on the reception of the news in England of Grant's repulse before Petersburg.

The Florida has destroyed a large vessel off Bahia, and taken seventy thousand dollars from her.

The Tallahassee captured twenty-two fishing barges off Prince Edwards Island.

Gold closed in New York on the 30th at 214.

FROM GEN. HOOD'S ARMY.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1864.

Official dispatches from Gen. Hood's army on the 7th state that Sherman had left Jonesboro' and gone in the direction of Atlanta. Whilst at Jonesboro' Sherman visited our wounded and hospitals, and stated while there that he was going to Atlanta to rest his army. He would next go to Andersonville.

LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8th, 1864.

Northern dates of the 6th have been received. The news is unimportant. The steamer Georgia had been destroyed off Lisbon. The draft in New York and Brooklyn has been definitely postponed. Grant will be reinforced at once.

LINCOLN PRAYING—CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER GEORGIA—U. S. FRIGATE BRANDYWINE BURNED, Etc., Etc.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8th, 1864.

The Washington Chronicle of the 6 h says Lincoln has issued his proclamation requesting that thanksgiving be offered next Sunday in all the places of public worship for the national existence; also prayer and divine protection to the soldiers for the blessing and comfort to the sick and wounded, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the service of their country, also for their protection, and returning national thanks to Farragut, Canby and Granger for the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan; also to Sherman and his men for the capture of Atlanta.

Immense demonstrations have taken place at Oswego Troy, Buffalo, New London, Saratoga, Reading, Rochester, and New Haven, over the fall of Atlanta. In most of the places one hundred guns were fired and speeches made &c.

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks if Johnston had been in command instead of Hood the Federal army would have suffered a defeat ere this.

A United States frigate seized the Rebel pirate Georgia twenty miles off Lisbon, put a crew on board and sent her to New York. Telegrams from London say the Georgia was sailing under the British flag, and the Captain protested against her seizure. The event created much controversy.

The U. S. frigate Brandywine, lying at Old Point, was burned on Saturday last, involving a loss of over a million of dollars.

Grant takes decided ground against the Chicago platform and favors Lincoln,—so says the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

The Chicago "Journal" says that Vallandigham wrote to the Chicago Convention, that the army had been fighting continously since May, and needs rest. Gold in New York was 241½ on the 5th.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 7th, 1864.

Last night one of our picket boats was captured below the obstructions. Another coming to her

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

We thought at the time that we placed a proper estimate upon the action of the Chicago Convention in nominating McClellan. We looked upon him as a war Democrat—as one very certain to carry on the war even more determinedly than Lincoln. The platform meant little—the nomination of McClellan explained the whole. It left no doubt upon our mind that the Chicago Convention was wholly under the control of the war Democrats. McClellan's letter of acceptance confirms this impression. In that letter he says "the Union must be preserved at all hazards." "The restoration of the Union is all in all." In integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement." "The children of peace can ever govern over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the very principles and happiness of the people."

A few extracts we make from a struggling and almost unintelligible specimen of McClellan's letter which we intend to dissect more particularly soon, when we can give it more time. It is all for the Union—[illegible]—the Independence of the South—[illegible]—the Union, &c. [illegible] Peace overtures [illegible] the success of the Democratic party [illegible] Vallandigham, Long, Voorhees, Seymour, or Pendleton, or Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, or [illegible] advance of the Northern people [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Union [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Southern States [illegible] Union [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Union [illegible] Democrats [illegible] Union [illegible] Democrats

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. G. THRESHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FIRE IN RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Sept. 10 h, 1864.

A very large fire occurred at Manchester last night, originating in Gilmore's tobacco factory, which with [illegible] contained a large stock of tobacco, was entirely consumed; Gary's factory and several dwellings were also consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fires will exceed a million and a half of dollars.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 10, 1864.

[illegible] o'clock, the enemy massed eleven [illegible] Ferguson's and Harris' skirmish lines, [illegible] two of them and capturing some thirty prisoners. Our troops fought well and Harris quickly rallied their men, [illegible] skirmish lines, and capturing sixty [illegible] including one commissioned officer. Our skirmishers established at a distance at some points of [illegible] yards, at others not more than fifty yards in front of the lines. Yesterday, sharpshooting [illegible] in front of our line where heretofore a sort of [illegible] The prisoners captured belong to the first brigade of the [illegible] division, second corps.

[illegible] at this hour.

FROM GENERAL WHEELER.

RICHMOND, Sept. 11th, 1864.

Dispatches from Gen. Wheeler, dated Sept. 10th, state that Wheeler [illegible] Nashville Railroad, [illegible] destroyed the Rail Road and [illegible] Nashville Railroad. We destroyed fifty [illegible] several trains and [illegible] with the enemy [illegible] Gen. Wheeler is returning with a large [illegible] wounded.

[illegible]

FROM MARYLAND—BOAST [illegible] TO JUDGE CHILD RELATIVE [illegible] Oaks, Delaware.

[illegible] Sept 10th 1864

[illegible] Judge Dent, who [illegible] the administration in an unusual [illegible] to parallel in the history [illegible] The convention has [illegible] to the Presidency.

[illegible] letter in reply to [illegible] the election of present [illegible] are willing [illegible] colored soldiers, but [illegible] closed as [illegible] the principal difficulty [illegible] will be removed.

[illegible] Chase [illegible] a platform [illegible] construction [illegible] contemplates the organization of five [illegible] each independent of the others in [illegible] and to each the [illegible] Frémont, James Gordon Bennett [illegible] the United States of the Northwest; the Archbishop [illegible] Archbishop [illegible] A similar meeting [illegible] Cincinnati on the 22nd inst. Addresses will be delivered by Governor Brough and other distinguished speakers.

FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, Sept. 10, 1864.

[illegible] Mrs. Pierce and child to Lavaca [illegible] Texas, taking the oath prescribed [illegible] to the Yankees to [illegible] A flag of truce is received by [illegible] Fort Pulaski, in which the latter proposes [illegible] for the purpose of carrying out that [illegible] proposition but declined [illegible] Monday [illegible] for the purpose of making [illegible] expected from Atlanta.

[illegible] dispatch from steadman [illegible] force had been dispersed.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, Sept. 9, 1864.

[illegible] has assumed command of this [illegible] Four blockaders [illegible]

FROM THE WEST.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 10, 1864.

[illegible] the Register, dated Senatobia, Sept. [illegible] the Memphis evening bulletin of the 7th, contains [illegible] recently, with a thousand men was threatening [illegible] Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A large number [illegible] in Northern Missouri, and are sympathizers [illegible] the arrest of their General.

[illegible] was killed with a rifle ball, but [illegible] of [illegible]

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 12, 1864.

[illegible] of the 8th and 9th inst. have been received.

[illegible] Provost Marshal General [illegible] to enforce the draft without delay, [illegible] applications for its postponement have been [illegible] the draft is to be broken down, and must [illegible]

[illegible] correspondence has been published.

[illegible] two pages of foolscap manuscript, [illegible] the contents of McClellan's letter of [illegible] which are not worth the paper they [illegible] We would give the letter in full when we [illegible] our exchanges.—JOURNAL.]

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Sept. 12, 1864.

[illegible] of the 9th inst. says that Grant [illegible] nothing is waiting to crush [illegible] determined unanimity of sentiment [illegible] resources of the South are exhausted [illegible] from Boston for Halifax was [illegible] supposed privateer off Shelburne [illegible] one was fired in New York [illegible] Three suspected enthusiasts.

FROM MOBILE.

[illegible] The Tuscumbia has gone down and Tuscumbia [illegible] to attempt a raid up Fish River.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.

[illegible] Sept. 11th.—Sherman has refused to exchange [illegible] war for men whose term of service has expir[illegible] Further news upon this subject will shortly [illegible]

[illegible] forward for the purpose of bringing [illegible] from Atlanta.

[illegible] hostilities commenced this morning, both [illegible] the armistice will make vigorous preparations for [illegible] war.

[illegible] Georgia militia have been furloughed for 30 days.

FROM TEXAS.

[illegible] Aug. 7th, via Mobile Sept. 12th.—Gen. Magruder has been placed in command of the District of Arkansas, Gen. Walker of Texas and Gen. Buckner of Louisiana.

The Yankees evacuated Brownsville on the Rio Grande, July 30th. No Yankee foot now treads the soil of Texas.

At the recent election Col. Roberts was elected Chief Justice, and probably Hon. R. A. Reeves Associate Judge. Moore holds on. Betsworth is Attorney General, C. H. Randolph is State Treasurer, and W. L. Robard, Comptroller. All quiet in military matters.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

RICHMOND, Sept. 13th 1864.

The New York Union Convention nominated Reuben E. Fenton, for Governor, and Thomas G. Alverd, for Lieut. Governor.

The Illinois Democratic Convention nominated Jas. C. Robinson, for Governor.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the Chicago platform, declaring it to be the intention of the Democrats of Illinois to give their unanimous support to McClellan and Pendleton.

The Tennessee Union Convention passed resolutions favoring the call of a State Convention and the abolition of slavery.

The New York Herald of the 10th, says that information from different quarters, indicates a terrible battle is expected at Reams' Station at any moment.

Gold in New York on the 4th, 234½.

From our Army Correspondent.

RECONNOISSANCE in FORCE—A RAID CHECKED—OUR CAVALRY—ANOTHER RUNNING FIGHT.

BUNKER HILL, VA., August 31st, 1864.

When we last wrote, we had two divisions of infantry watching the enemy upon the Heights, from which lofty eminence he was busy shelling our lines, while our sharpshooters kept up a continual firing from their strong barricades, without doing more than to keep themselves and the enemy on the alert. We saw very few wounded, and but one dead man.

The next day, the 25th, our army changed its position, moving out towards Shepardstown, via Leetown, and encountered the enemy between the latter place and Shepardstown. Wharton's division of Breckinridge's corps was in front, and upon arriving near the enemy, deployed sharpshooters. The enemy came dashing down upon this feeble line with his cavalry column, and succeeded in breaking it, and causing some confusion in the line of battle. Artillery fire rapidly succeeded the charge, and the enemy went dashing on towards our column of infantry. But rapidly recovering their temporary confusion, a bold front was given, and he retired without getting in very dangerous proximity to our line. The spirit with which the dash was made, and the prompt co-operation of the enemy's artillery, did a considerable amount of damage to us before it was fully realized what the character of the force was.

A vigorous pursuit now commenced. But any one who has witnessed the pursuit of cavalry by infantry, knows how extremely futile all such chases are. On, on, our heavy columns pressed at quick time, our advance firing an occasional shot at the enemy's retreating column, until about sundown we had succeeded in cutting off a small body, and had walled them in by three heavy columns of infantry. Night now came on and closed the scene; the nimble horsemen slipped through our fingers under cover of the night, and forded the Potomac at Shepardstown. In a fit of exasperation we fired a few rounds of artillery ammunition into the woods on the opposite shore, with the hope of killing anything that might be there; tired and chagrined we gave up the chase, and were glad to partake of a refreshing sleep, and promise the enemy to make it up the next time we encounter his infantry.

Our loss was more important and heavy than that of the enemy, while the whole affair could not be dignified with the name of a fight. We lost a Colonel from Wharton's division and one from Gordon's, killed, and two others wounded.

There is no doubt, though, that an important raid was checked in this encounter. From what we could learn, the Yankee cavalry, estimated at about ten thousand, (it was no doubt less,) expected to slip out between our left flank and the mountain, and go right up the Valley, with the prospect of destroying all of our stores, and making their escape into the Kanawha Valley. The acute military perception of Gen. Early is equal to all such maneuvres of the enemy, and nothing but hard fighting will accomplish what they expect to gain by trickery.

The uncertain reports of an unreliable cavalry as to the force in our front, while we were in line at Bunker Hill, caused Gen. Rodes, with his division, to make a reconnoissance in force towards Martinsburg on the 31st. The distance between the two places is ten miles, and no general skirmishing took place until we mounted the hills which skirt Martinsburg. We here encountered Averill's cavalry, and after an exciting running fight, drove them beyond town. The force there was ascertained to be entirely cavalry, about 3,000 strong. The *good* ladies of the town met us with *cheer* and kind salutation. Both man and beast enjoyed the stay of nearly a day in town, and left in glee.

The only capture of any importance was that of Lt. Col. J. Barleycorn, a deserter from our army since the battle of Manassas. He was in full Yankee uniform, dressed in the height of fashion, having the odor of *Bo'gus d'O leans* about him. So furious were our men upon seeing him, that they rushed *en masse*, and put him to death in spite of an attempt by our generals to show him the respect due a prisoner of his rank. Had he lived, a court martial would have decided his fate, and the poor fellow's life terminated ignominiously. Seeing they could not restrain the fury of the men, the officers cordially joined in the work of death.

Movements of the enemy upon our right flank, necessitated a counter movement by us on the 24, and Early's corps fell back to the point where the Jordan's Springs road intersects the Valley Turnpike. Rodes' was the rear division.

About 11 o'clock there was a heavy cloud of dust in the rear of our column, and soon came our cavalry dashing furiously to the rear, hatless and covered with dust, evidently *"what they call demoralized."* It seems that they had been left to bring up the rear, they were pressed, and fired in retreat until they reached our former picket post between Larkaville and Bunker Hill, and finding no infantry post there to support them, the retreat became a rout, and they ran away, leaving their wagons and cattle to the enemy. Battle's brigade soon came up to their assistance, but after all the damage was done.

Skirmishing ensued on our line during the entire day of the 31, and the cavalry on this occasion made a very creditable fight, retrieving the disgrace of the day before; while upon the wing composed of R. H. Anderson's troops, an engagement occurred between the contending forces near Berryville, in which engagement we lost *six men* and carried the enemy's works.

The cavalry arm of the *Army of the Valley District* is sadly inefficient, and often prevents the infantry from achieving successes. When our cavalry returned from Maryland there was no better armed and equipped body of troops in our service; but they had been unrestricted, untrammelled by discipline, glutted with successes and plunder, allowed the freest license in the enemy's country, and then lapsed into indolence and carelessness, which caused their defeat at Moorefield, and subsequent inefficiency. Well armed, mounted, and disciplined, in the campaign of this valley cavalry would be very valuable; but as it is, a heavy tax upon the patience of the infantry whom they cause trouble by false alarms, and the country which they feed upon. Now that our whole campaign has degenerated into cavalry hunting we need good cavalry to do it, for we assure you we are tired performing the duty of both arms of the service.

The infantry of Sheridan's army has entrenched itself near Berryville, and will probably remain there until charged out, or mustered out of service; their prudential principles keep them close behind their works, being already forced to acknowledge this to be the "Valley of Humiliation" to them.

On the evening of the 6th, we had another chase after cavalry, which for exciting interest to all concerned was the most important which has occurred in the Valley. Our cavalry commenced the engagement upon a line at right angles to the Valley Turnpike, and about 5 miles from Winchester. They behaved well, but were forced to recoil before the superior strength of the enemy. But just at the right time Rodes' division was sent in to support, and a few volleys changed the tide of battle, and now a chase commenced. The enemy's cavalry is well trained, and kept up an orderly running fight, with the *"hungry Rebels"* yelling like hounds in the chase, close upon their heels. A furious rain storm now came on, pelting our men directly in the face, but on they pressed, seemingly invigorated by the fury of the storm. Our artillery was far in the rear, being distanced by our fleet *foot cavalry*, but the enemy used his batteries, with no other effect however, than to keep the *vultures* well to the rear.

But with all the running and yelling and firing, we lacked the fleetness of horses. The darkness of night enveloped pursuer and pursued now, and the bugle called us off the chase. And then it seemed that the very floodgates of heaven were opened. The storm raged with increased violence; disappointed and fatigued, our wet columns commenced retracing their steps for a camp ground, yelling as terrifically as though they were celebrating some jubilee. But the rebel yell means many things. It is heard in the chase; it is heard when the fatigue has been excessive; it is the greeting of a general, and the index of the unbroken spirit of our noble army.

The result of the encounter was but the capture of perhaps 100 prisoners, and death to a small number of the enemy. Our loss would not exceed ten or fifteen, and but one man killed.

☞The Yankees are endeavoring to crowd their cavalry post our right, in order to make a raid in our rear, between Winchester and Woodstock. But the ways are not left open—not even the back door. If the infantry of Sheridan's army still continues to make the cavalry do all the fighting, and our cavalry makes us do all on our side, Gov. Vance will have to send us up more of his *"Isenberg Pontoons,"* for barefooted men are becoming numerous.

The storm is still raging here, and in a few days we will all be stuck in the mud. UUD.

VARIETY STORE BULLETIN.

DUPONT'S RIFLE POWDER, bags Shot, No. B, 1, 2, 3 and 4 Gun Caps, Whitmore Cotton Cards No. 8 and 10, Wool Cards, Cotton Yarns, all numbers, Rope, English Chicory, Matches, Razors, Soda, Copperas, Tobacco, Kegs White Lead, Linseed Oil, Tacks, Leat Cards, Allspice, Sugar, Files—all sizes, Pins, Shot Bags, Spurs, Shoe Thread, Bits, Silk Sashes, Window Shades, Salt River Whiskey, fine Brandies, &c., &c., at WILSON'S

Sept. 14—6-3t—51-1t Variety Store.

From the Bahama Herald.

STUART.

(Imitated from Henrich Heine.)

Two cavalrymen rode to the baptdan,
Unto their legion returning;
But they hung down their heads ere reaching the van,
The news from the battle-field learning.

For there they first heard the sorrowful tale,
How the foe in a panic was fleeing,
His forces all beaten and scattered like hail;
But Stuart, brave Stuart was dying.

Then one of them wept but stammering his tears,
He said to his comrade in mine;
"Ah! woe is me!" as the news he hears,
"How I feel my old wounds bleeding."

The other said only—"The story is told"
We can never charge it by crying!
Put my heart is wrapped up in the crimson field,
Where Stuart, brave Stuart is lying.

And if I should fall with the foremost shot,
When the storm of the battle's thickest;
My body bear with you to the fatherland,
Where Stuart is glory is sticks.

The flaming red cross, with its corners four,
Shall rest on my heart as it bleeds;
Give my good old whinny my horse,
And buckle my sabre around me.

And there I will lie and listen still,
In my sleeping coffin reclining
'Till I feel the thundering cannons shake,
And the horses trampling and neighing.

Then o'er me again shall ride Stuart the brave,
Mid scenes bright flashing and gleaming;
And I'll rise and respond up out of my grave,—
For Stuart, brave Stuart is still living.

HAROLD.

NASSAU, Aug. 30 h, 1864.

GETTING UP A STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON IN ENGLAND.—A number of distinguished gentlemen in England have undertaken to have executed a marble statue of General Stonewall Jackson. We find in a late London paper the following address by Governor Smith to the Hon. Mr. Mason, in London, in relation to the matter:

STATE OF VIRGINIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, April 25.

To the Hon. JAMES M. MASON:

I was most agreeably surprised a few days ago by the receipt of yours of the 17th ultimo, informing me that a number of distinguished gentlemen of England had

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864.

NO USE IN LOOKING FOR IT.—We had the pleasure yesterday of meeting in our office a highly intelligent young friend, just arrived from Europe, where he possessed unusual facilities for observation, and he assures us that there is, in his opinion, not the slightest chance of our being able to obtain a navy in Europe. He says that all the principal ports of France and the British Islands positively swarm with Yankee spies.—You meet them at Havre, Bordeaux, Nantz, Liverpool, Glasgow, Greenock. They dog you to London, to Paris; they watch you at your uprising and downlying, at your eating and your drinking, and even at your worship; they are in fact omnipresent.—Even if the French or English governments were disposed to wink at our getting vessels from their private ship-yards, they would not be permitted to do so, for their eyes and ears are kept open *per force* by the incessant clamor constantly made by the representatives of the LINCOLN government. But in truth the English government requires no stimulus. Its officials have shown themselves to be only too willing to do the work required of them, and under the name of neutrality to deprive the Confederate of all the advantages which they might hope to derive from a genuine and truly impartial neutrality, carried out in good faith. And in this course of policy the French authorities follow the example of their British neighbors; with whom we are content, if no where else, the *entente cordiale* seems to be in full force. England stops our rams, and France stops our rams, and the result is sweet oil and little wool.

As for negotiation, it is evident from all that is having transpired in relation to it, these things have gone by, and few people in the North believe that there is any more chance of foreign powers doing anything that would bring about a peace than of Queen Victoria's writing a Greek poem that should rival Homer, or of Lord Russell's writing a veracious history.

The Macon *Telegraph* considers the late promotion and elevation of BUTLER to the position of Lieutenant General in the Yankee army, and the impending eclipse of GRANT by his more successful subordinate, or at least inferior in rank.

SHERMAN could not even shut off that part of the programme which is usually set in motion after successful and victorious campaigns. Yankee journals, the whole country over, from Maine to Texas, before whom even that of the great U. S. GRANT must pale its ineffectual fires. The *Intelligencer* thinks that SHERMAN will not be called upon to do any thing. Grant has failed to effect the capture of Richmond, and will share the fate which has invariably overtaken every one who has been called upon to cope with the talented leader and invincible soldiers of the army of Virginia.

Papers.

By recent arrivals, and through the courtesy of friends, we are in receipt of Harper and New York papers. We are not in the habit of noticing exchanges now-a-days, although we can assure our readers that we are by no means indifferent to the news from New York. Heretofore we have noticed each of the most, when of the longest, and often of the shortest, and when of the dullest. We have noticed a certain paper called the *Evening Bulletin*, of New York, Copperhead, 1861. Say what you will, the Copperheads are the most consistent, and therefore the most respectable, of the Yankees. They bear evil with a good grace, and if they have been cheated, robbed, and plundered, they must have been cheated, robbed, and plundered by their own people at Washington and New York. Even now the Copperheads are the only people who are not clamoring for the blood of Jeff. DAVIS, and the ultimate extermination of the Confederate people. Take, for instance, the following picture of the Democratic mass meeting held in Cooper Institute, New York, on the evening of August 29th, 1864, to denounce the policy of "Farragut's fleet passing the Forts, and other operations at the entrance of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, of September 10th, 1864, gives the following account of the proceedings:

[illegible] the grand assembly of Democrats [illegible] was held in the Cooper Institute, on Monday evening, and was attended by a very large audience. The meeting was called to order by Mr. [illegible], and Mr. [illegible] was chosen President. The latter gentleman, on coming forward, was received with loud cheers, and delivered a speech, in which he said that the object of the meeting was to express their sympathy with the brave men who had fought the battle of Mobile Bay, and to denounce the cowardly and unpatriotic conduct of the Administration in withholding from the brave men who had fought the battle the honors which were their due. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] then read the following resolutions, which were received with loud cheers:

[illegible] Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to Admiral FARRAGUT and the brave officers and men who fought the battle of Mobile Bay, and that we denounce the cowardly and unpatriotic conduct of the Administration in withholding from the brave men who fought the battle the honors which were their due.

Resolved, That we denounce the Administration for its cowardly and unpatriotic conduct in withholding from Admiral FARRAGUT and the brave officers and men who fought the battle of Mobile Bay